

WOLFE (U.)

IMPOSTORS UNMASKED,

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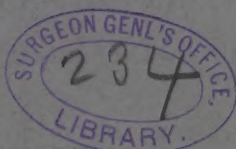
Public Protected

IN THE USE OF

POPULAR BEVERAGES.

BY

UDOLPHO WOLFE.



NEW-YORK:

PUBLISHED BY UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 BEAVER ST.

1859.

JOHN A. GRAY, PRINTER AND STEREOTYPED, 16 AND 18 JACOB STREET, N. Y.

TO ALL WHO USE BRANDY.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S pure COGNAC BRANDY, imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and of the best quality.

The Citizens of Philadelphia are respectfully invited to try this Brandy, which, on comparison, will be found superior to any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this market.

Each bottle has the following Certificate, and I am requested by Mr. Wolfe to say, that when the Certificate on the bottle is not sufficient, he is always willing to make an affidavit that what he says in the Certificate is true :

PURE COGNAC BRANDY.

CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that the Brandy contained in this bottle was imported and bottled by me, with my name on the cork, for medical and private use, and is warranted perfectly pure, and of the best quality.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

No. 22 Beaver Street, N. Y., Sole Manufacturer and Importer of the
Schiedam Schnapps.

Sole Agent in Philadelphia,

GEORGE H. ASHTON,

No. 832 MARKET STREET,

and for sale by Druggists and Grocers throughout the city.

ALSO, FOR SALE IN BOTTLES, FOR MEDICAL USE :

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps,

Wolfe's Madeira Wine,

" Pure Jamaica Rum,

" Port "

" " Scotch Whiskey,

" Sherry "

" " Irish "

ALL WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.

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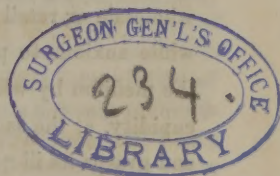
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INTRODUCTION

THE following pages are not intended to present superior claims on public attention to those of others, who, with equal zeal, have endeavored to drive from our market the base imitations and adulterations of Gin, Brandies, and all other liquors, equally disgraceful to our age as they are destructive of the dearest public and private interests of society ; but to state, in a condensed form, facts, which an immense importation of Gin, an unprecedented sale, and an almost boundless commercial intercourse with my fellow-citizens in every section of the Union have enabled me to collect and substantiate by chemical analysis and tests, and the most irrefragable proofs of the physical effects of impure and medicated alcoholic preparations, furnished amid the protracted sufferings of their dupes and victims—not unfrequently in the chambers of disease and death.

Nor can the developments contained in the “Address” detract from the merits, or interfere with the business prospects of the wholesale or retail vender, who, with high and honorable motives, while anxious to promote his own private interests, scorns to be the medium by which charlatanism imposes on public credulity or cupidity, at the sacrifice of moral or physical happiness, gathers and grasps its ill-gotten rewards.

The Address has two prominent objects in view : the one, to UNMASK THE IMPOSTOR—the other, to PROTECT THE PUBLIC.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

GENTLEMEN: Let me assure you that no mere pecuniary consideration would induce me to offer this "Address" to your attention, nor to impress upon your minds the vast importance of its subject-matter considered in its moral, religious, and physical relations to the community.

I have not, after long experience, to learn, that he who seeks to unmask fraud by analyzing and exposing its elements, engenders the lasting hatred of its perpetrators, and becomes the object of suspicions and impugnings, as base and unwarrantable in their propagators, as they would be to himself, if sustained by a shadow of truth or a particle of legitimate evidence.

But as the most extensive importer of Gin in the United States during the past quarter of a century, well known and confided in as a dealer in goods of the purest quality and the highest character, I venture to lay before you an *exposé* of the base impositions daily and hourly practised by the (so called) dealers in *purely imported liquors from Europe*, through the length and breadth of the land.

I should feel much gratification, could I exclude from the list of shameless traffickers in adulterated liquors, the wholesale dealers in the articles; but during an extensive correspondence, embracing many years, which I have maintained with my customers in every section of the Union, the conviction has been forced upon me, that the wholesale dealer is not less prone to adulterate by the gallon, than the retailer by the pint or the glass.

Such, in many cases, being an established, incontrovertible fact, I leave it for you to determine what degree of impurity liquor must attain when it reaches the final consumer, after passing through those wholesale and retail mixings—two consecutive adulterations.

APPEALS OF MORALITY, RELIGION, AND SCIENCE

The increasing adulterations in imported liquors, the wanton and bare-faced substitution in their place of the most deleterious compounds, have been urged upon my serious attention for some time past, as demanding investigation and exposition.

The former efforts made by me to arrest the progress of this alarming evil, have excited the attention of the clergymen, the physicians, the philanthropists, and the enlightened advocates of temperance; each class has appealed to still further press onward in the onerous task of exposing, and if possible, counteracting so prevalent and mischievous a debasement in a branch of commerce with which, for so long a period, I have been intimately and prominently connected.

In responding to, and acting upon, these appeals to my future exertions in one of the most important interests in the human family, it would be an affectation to deny the influence of inducements directly operating on my immediate mercantile interests in deciding my course, and the enjoyment of no small share of confidence and support among those whose good opinion I most cherish.

But there are other and paramount motives actuating my decision in responding affirmatively to these gentlemen—the duties I owe as a man and a citizen to society, and a proper regard for the general welfare of humanity.

ABUSES AND IMPOSITIONS.

In exemplifying the abuses and impositions practised in the liquor business, I shall not indulge in the visions of fancy, or suffer imagination to wander from the painful realities which they exhibit. Examples are, unfortunately, too numerous to sustain the charge that morality, honor, and justice are sacrificed at the shrine of a reckless cupidity in the liquor traffic; that character and life are daily imperilled in its support; that crime of every grade increases under its influences; that our prisons are the gloomy recipients of its dupes and victims, and self-destruction or an ignominious death at the hands of the public executioner, not unfrequently its final and fatal results.

MODES OF IMPOSITION.

There are two distinct modes by which the public are imposed upon in relation to wines and liquors advertised to be “Foreign and Pure Importations”—the one by the most gross adulteration of the really imported article; the other by the substitution in its place of a domestic manufacture, in which narcotics, opiates, acids, alkalies, mineral and vegetable poisons—indeed every thing which avarice can prompt or ingenuity devise—are mingled together, to imitate and deceive, reckless of future consequences, whether they lead to the mad-house, the dungeon, the gallows, or immediately to the grave.

So extensive has the adulteration of wines and brandies, professedly from the choicest vineyards of France, become, that not only have the scientific chemist and physician surrendered their belief in the sale of a purely imported article; but our citizens generally regard such an announcement, by advertisement or otherwise, as an insult to their understandings—an additional feature in the humbugs of the day.

CONSEQUENCES TO THE IMPORTER.

What are the present, what will be the future consequences of the wholesale liquor deceptions to the honest importer of and dealer in the genuine importations?

That they are, and will be neglected, forced to surrender themselves to the penalties of a doom to which they are not justly amenable, swallowed up in the vortex of a suspicion without limit, called into action by a class with whom they have held no communion.

Genuine liquors will thus become an unprofitable stock—the consequence of hopelessness in obtaining them: the base and spurious article will, finally, supplant every other; infamy will receive her gilded reward, and revel in the anticipation of her future prospects, while honest integrity sinks into insignificance and oblivion, overpowered by the unblushing audacity of her more fortunate but unscrupulous rival.

Should this condition of circumstances continue to operate on the legitimate interests of the liquor trade, it would hold forth a premium for imposition; genuine importations would eventually be banished as *valueless* from the market, under the influences of a destructive and nefarious traffic, equally fatal to the first and dearest interests of humanity, as it would be to commercial integrity. The merchant equally with the philanthropist, is bound by every sense of duty, every present or prospective good to his country or benefit to himself, to denounce the sale of spurious alcoholic compounds as a base and infamous invasion of public and private interests, despite of malignity, and clamors proceeding from that class of dealers whom his exposition holds up to public view and public obloquy.

From none others will a dissenting voice be heard.

LOCATION OF THE COMMENCING PROCESS, ETC., ETC.

The commencing process in the business of adulterating and mixing imported liquors, generally takes place at the place of importation; thus, while in New-York the Custom-House returns show an actual importation of 20,000 halves of brandy, 35,000 quarters, and 23,000 eighths, twenty or thirty times that number are sold by mixers and jobbers to retailers and country dealers, as *genuine French brandy, newly imported, and of the choicest brand.*

So long as the liquors remain under the Custom-House bond, the adulterations can not be accomplished; it is subsequent to their removal from Governmental charge, and consequently from legal restraint, that the mixings and amplifications are effected.

EVASION OF CUSTOM-HOUSE TESTS AND BRANDS.

A Custom-House certificate for half a pipe of genuine imported brandy is exhibited to a customer; he examines the external indubitable signs on the cask of a positive importation; they are visible in bold relief, not excepting the Custom-House brand; the liquor is examined by taste and smell—no deception is immediately discovered; yet the purchaser is fortunate if the half-pipe contains more than one gallon of brandy to twenty gallons of the spurious composition which he has unwittingly bought for genuine Cognac or Bordeaux brandy.

Adulterations have usurped the place of the residue, and the abstracted *genuine* liquor is reserved for its future similar objects, in adding to the destructive agents of human happiness and life, and the hidden catalogue of secret and unblushing infamy.

Three fourths of all foreign brandies and gins are imported for the express use, in adulterations, of the mixers and jobbers of the day. The extent to which the trade of depreciation is carried on, is only limited by an almost boundless circumscription to the resources of an infamous ingenuity. That it has at length arrived at that point which, in most cases, embraces the entire substitution of the home-concocted for the imported article, the most poisonous and impure compounds for French brandy, is too well known to the public to require any further evidence on my part.

SELF-STYLED IMPORTERS.

But comparatively few of the self-styled importers of brandy and other liquors are such in reality; they may possibly import in sufficient quantities to cloak their practices, as mixers, jobbers, and adulterators—at this point their importations terminate and their impostures commence.

In my course as a public expositionist of fraud in the importation of Gin, I recently proved, by documents direct from the Custom-House, that one self-styled importer of *London Cordial Gin* had not imported more than five pipes in five years, while during the same period, he had flooded the Western and Southern markets with thousands of gallons and dozens of “Genuine Imported London Cordial Gin.” Comment is unnecessary on its production.

MODES OF ADULTERATION—CONSEQUENCES.

Could the practice of adulteration in wines and brandies be limited to a reduction in the qualities of these distillations, or to

their flavor, the deception, nurtured by avarice and commercial dishonesty, would, nevertheless, be harmless.

Spoiled water, as such, could not undermine constitutional vigor, though it might fail to restore it when necessary.

But alcoholic adulterations take a more unlimited course; they not only defraud the purchaser of his money, deprive the hapless patient of his health, the importer of his reputation, but constitute a base, dishonorable, destructive traffic in *subtile poisons* taken from the vegetable and mineral kingdoms: from the vegetable, opium, tobacco, henbane, strychnine, *Coculus Indicus* or bay-berries and their relatives; from the earths, various elements, too numerous to detail; from the acids, oil of vitriol or sulphuric acid, spirits of salts or muriatic acid, and an almost inexhaustible number of other medicinal poisons.

These baneful ingredients elaborately mingled together to suit the specific purposes of the moment, to be mixed with still more appalling combinations, are dispensed to our citizens under the names of Scotch, Irish, Bourbon, and Monongahela whiskeys, Rum, Gin, Wine, Brandy, Lager Beer, etc., as refreshing, renovating, cheerful, and wholesome beverages for our whole population.

It is a fact established beyond the possibility of contradiction, that the liquor termed "BOURBON WHISKEY," professedly manufactured in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and vauntingly sent forth in *thousands of gallons*, throughout the States, was not only never distilled in the county, but never was within the limits of the State—that it is nothing more or less than inferior common whiskey refined by a peculiar process, softened down by the admixture of various baneful ingredients, charged with the most poisonous vegetable productions, the whole cost of which does not exceed twenty-two or twenty-three cents per gallon, and then sent forth by its detestable manufacturers to do its work of destruction and death, under the name of GENUINE BOURBON WHISKEY. Bourbon County does not manufacture sufficient whiskey to supply her own State.

Cincinnati can boast of her preëminence in the manufacture and sale of *Bourbon Whiskey*. I will state on my own responsibility, derived from the most authentic sources, that there are individuals in that city whose whole business operations are confined to the spurious manufacture and sale of this *pretended* Bourbon whiskey, at the rate of five, six, and seven dollars per dozen, (the price being varied in proportion to the fabulous increased age of the article,) the cost of which to them, including the bottles, does not exceed one dollar and seventy-five cents. A more destructive and gross imposition than the sale of this drugged, poisonous, alcoholic mixture, was never palmed on public credulity.

Such practices insidiously undermine the commercial character of the honest and honorable importer; he is made the scape-goat to a combination of infamous traders and unconscionable traffickers of whom he has no knowledge, with whom his dealings have been limited to the sale of a few half-pipes of brandy or other liquors, but whose subsequent base adulterations of an article sold with his

brand affixed, force him innocently to share, in public estimation, the ignominy of a contemptible fraud.

I am informed through the columns of one of our daily leading journals, that the most stupifying and poisonous drugs are resorted to in the manufacture of the far-famed LAGER BEER.

Under the head of adulterations in liquors, the *New-York Tribune* of the 23d June makes a serious charge against a chemist in New-York.

It is stated through this medium, that this wholesale and retail dealer in the bases of vinous and alcholic adulterations, can in a few moments manufacture brandy, Holland gin, London cordial gin, Monongahela, Bourbon, Scotch and Irish whiskies—can impart with equal facility AGE to new liquors, convert the most fiery into smooth and delicious brandy, manufacture almost instantaneously the best London Port wine, and impress it with the *immediate* crust of age; indeed, in the whole catalogue of imported wines and liquors there is not one which can not be manufactured in this country by the ingenious contrivance of this drugging operator on the health of the community. How many gallons of the spurious compounds that owe their celebrity to the ingenuity and avarice of this speculator in human existence have already been sent forth on the work of moral desolation, how many brains have been inflamed, how many crimes committed under their noxious and maddening effects?

The majority of the importations in foreign brandies (so called) which reach our shores, have had a previous existence in the form of Whiskey, in our home distilleries; they are exported to France in their primal condition, undergo in that country the process of coloring and flavoring, are stamped with the brand of some well-known French exporter of liquors, arrive again under their transformation in our ports of delivery, pay their duties to the government, are then re-sold by the wholesale dealers to the "jobbers" and "mixers" as genuine imported French Brandy, to be still further adulterated and poisoned by the liquor doctors of our own country.

If the adulterations in wines (assumed to be of foreign distillation) are less extensive than in brandies and other liquors, they are much more dastardly and cruel towards a portion of our fellow-citizens who frequently amid the lingering of disease, rely on vinous tonic or slightly stimulating effects, for restoration to health.

In low fevers, hemorrhages, general debility, and the sequellæ of disease, Port wine is more frequently administered medicinally than any other, for its recuperative properties. Avarice has, consequently, sentenced it to more gross adulterations than any other of its class.

It is a recorded fact that Oporto can not distill more port wine than will supply her own people and her privileged English purchasers; there may be solitary exceptions to this fact, but they are few and far between. Yet Port wine, labelled "superior London Dock Port Wine," with the vintage from which it was made at-

tached, is as common among our retail dealers and in our hotels and taverns as any other distilled beverage.

Let me place before public view some of the elements which enter into the composition of this *home-made*, foreign, London Dock Port Wine.

Among them will be found spoiled claret, logwood, alum, elderberries, red saw-dust, beet-root, whiskey, gypsum and bitter almonds; these are the principal ingredients, setting aside sugar, which constitute *imported* Port wine—manufactured in New-York and other parts of the United States.

The only *possible* chance of procuring genuine imported Port wine, is to purchase of an importer whose character and standing in the community are above suspicion. In the absence of such a guaranty, its purity or impurity can only be proven by its effects on the malady or the constitution of the patient who imbibes it.

I would warn all purchasers of this article not to be misled by the *crest* or deposit contained on the inner side of the bottle—supposed as it actually is in Europe, to be the test of age. Among us it is manufactured for the occasion by pouring into the cask or bottle containing the supposed Port, a heated and colored solution of cream of tartar.

While the white wines, Madeira and sherry, are probably less often the offspring of direct fabrication than their companion, the *old Port*, the inferior qualities are made to assume the appearance and flavor of the best, by an admixture of various preparations of LEAD, which, mingling with the acid of the wine, produces that deleterious and highly poisonous drug known by the term ACETATE OF LEAD.

The effects arising even from the absorption of lead by external contact, are too well known by the acute and protracted sufferings which they engender, the oftentimes fatal consequences they produce, to require a minute description.

The disease termed painter's colic, with its long train of acute suffering, its paralysis of the nervous system, its total prostration of the living functions, and, not unfrequently its agonizing death, is produced by the mere absorption of lead in painting—nor can the most minute particle of the acetate of lead be received into the stomach with impunity; in its highly concentrated state it enters immediately into the circulation, produces the most deplorable effects on the nervous tissues, giving rise in the majority of cases, to a protracted misery infinitely less desirable than death.

The constitutional ravages produced by the almost universal adulteration of foreign brandies or other liquors in common use, as they are more extensive, are more to be deplored and combated than those arising from home manufactured (*foreign*) wines: the mental and physical functions are slowly but more surely undermined by the latter highly-charged poisonous compounds than by any other means of destruction which ingenuity has yet devised, or cupidity sent forth to slay their thousands and millions!

THE GRAND DISTINCTION.

The grand distinction between imported liquors (more especially French brandies) and our own distillations of alcohol, in a chemical or medical view, arises from the different properties entering into the products from which they are respectively made, and those which are subsequently acquired in the process of manufacture.

The fermented juice of the grape forms the basis of pure French brandy as it does that of genuine, imported wine; hence the latter by distillation, will yield brandy.

The most select French brandies are made from the juice of the choicest grapes which the vineyards produce; no decayed or decaying fruit is admitted into the distillation.

They differ from the purest wines only by their more powerful concentration and the total absence of tartaric acid; they are devoid of alcohol properly so called, and of all essential or corrosive oils.

The spirit of brandy is, truly, the spirit of wine. Alcohol, on the contrary, is the spirit of grain or potatoes. The latter can not be obtained from grapes, nor the former by any process of distillation from grain or potatoes.

The alcohol obtained from grain or potatoes contains combinations which, however simple, harmless, or even nutritious, in their primary, divided states, are rendered poisonous in passing through the chemical changes produced by distillation.

I shall select one among these combinations, to show its pernicious influences on the human system by entering, as an element of disease, into the circulation and finally exerting its devastating powers on the stomach, brain, liver, and nervous system. It is distinguished by the term *Oleum Litticum*, or essential oil of grain.

The ordinary temperature of distillation will not decompose this corrosive and injurious oil; it can only be rendered comparatively innoxious at the furnace heat of melting iron.

It is this fixed uncontrollable oil which imparts to all whiskey made from grain the peculiar rank odor perceptible in them when distilled, as they usually are with us, from grain which has become diseased and partly putrid previously to its fermentation.

This ingredient is detected in malt liquors distilled from barley or other grain, diseased before it passed into the process of fermentation, but is never observed in those where a healthy germination has preceded the fermenting process, thus proving that it is the product of vegetable decay and disease.

Saccharine or sugar-producing fermentation can only take place where the alkalies and acids are equally balanced during the process.

It is termed saccharine to distinguish it from the vinous fermentation which produces wine, containing a new compound combined of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, or alcohol.

In vinous fermentation there is an ultimate preponderance of the alkalies over the acids. In sugar, as I have before remarked, these

chemical elements are equally divided ; in alcohol they are adjusted in such proportions as to render sugar a definite liquid ; it is then the different proportions in which the alkalies and acids abound in these substances, that impart to them specific yet distinctive properties.

The proportions of hydrogen in alcohol and sugar are identical ; not so with the oxygen or acidifying basis ; in the latter, it is in the proportion of three to one.

SUGAR AND ALCOHOL.

In the conversion of sugar into alcohol by distillation, the former loses in oxygen what it gains in carbon.

That alcohol is the final result produced by the action of the saccharine and vinous fermentations may be readily inferred from the fact that it is not subject to the action of any further stage when existing in its individual state, and can only be changed when remaining in connection with vegetable acids, by a process the reverse of that which produced it.

This reversed action is precisely that which we meet with in what is denominated putrefactive fermentation.

PUTREFACTIVE FERMENTATION.

Putrefactive fermentation commences where acetous or sour fermentation terminates, giving an undue and destructive preponderance to the acids over the alkaline bases from which sugar and alcohol are produced ; its termination is the decomposition of the substances upon which it acts, into their primary inorganic elements.

It is to this putrefactive fermentation that we are in no small degree indebted for the rank taste and smell in the production of the *oleum litticum*, or oil of grain, which pervades all liquors distilled from inferior and decayed grain.

Nearly all the grain, potatoes, and molasses used in the manufacture of the common preparations of alcohol, pervading these States, and employed by wholesale in the adulteration of imported liquors, have advanced into the acetous or putrefactive stage before they are subjected to the process of distillation ; a result of the undue portion of water in which they have been soaked, and which would produce a similar effect on a single grain sown in the field, preventing its germination, but producing its putrefaction or decay.

A portion of sugar must indeed be formed ere the putrefactive fermentation commences, or no alcohol could be obtained in distillation ; but it is equally certain that the products of the decomposed grain, potatoes or molasses, are distilled over with the alcohol obtained from the saccharine matter, and thus become a portion of the former.

If the poisonous oil exists in the bases from which the alcohol is

formed, no distillation can change its corrosive character, or prevent its admixture in the highly volatile character which it possesses, with the alcoholic spirit. It may, from its extreme volatility, escape visual notice, but its presence is known by its smell, taste, and effects, on imbibition.

GLUTEN.

In all vegetable matter, particularly in grain, there exists a principle termed Gluten—a substance generally found in connection with starch, yet distinct from it.

It is the most nutritive portion of vegetables—a pure extract, devoid of taste or smell—insoluble in water or alcohol—but soluble in acids and alkalies. When subjected to acetous influence, it decomposes or putrefies, evolving an unpleasant odor, precisely similar to that of animal substances passing into decay; if placed in water in this state, it evolves its hydrogen, thus decomposing it, as it does most other liquids. It is supposed to be the cause of fermentation in all its forms, including that of digestion in the stomach, from which it frequently sends forth those offensive eructations which attend the process of the decomposing matter, whether in the form of solid food or nutritious beverages.

In alcoholic liquors distilled from the corrupt mass to which I have alluded, it is taken up, retained in its putrid condition, and acts as a putrefactive agent on the human system, whenever preparations of alcohol, obtained from such a pernicious distillation, are taken into the stomach.

I am aware that the alcohol passes off by evaporation—not so with this poisonous and fixed oil; it remains in the circulation, corrupting and disorganizing the Liver, Lungs, Spleen, Kidneys, and, indeed, all the principal viscera of the system.

If its destructive influences were here finally arrested—its victims would at least escape those future appalling mental and physical sufferings which, too often, attend on their painful journey through life—but the brain and nervous tissues finally succumb to the influences of the poisonous agent, which increases the desire to obtain it: thus destroying while it soothes.

Its influences on the system may be slow or rapid—but they are sure and irrevocable. Among the external signs of its effects, the *nose* gives the primary intimation, as this organ is the principal channel, being the medium for breathing, for the evaporation of the foul spirit, and for its collection as a local deposit.

OUTWARD TESTS OF THE OIL OF GRAIN.

The presence of this destructive agent may be proved by rubbing the liquor containing it between the hands until evaporation ensues, after which a volatile, sulpho-hydrogenous and ammoniacal smell, inseparable from putrefaction, will remain.

When pure French brandy is thus tested, or, indeed, any pure

imported liquor, it yields only the fine vinous aroma of the grape or wine, from which it is made.

So perfectly aware are the mixers, jobbers, and adulterators of liquors, of the facts which I have above detailed, that, to a certain extent, they have succeeded in counterfeiting the taste and smell of the pure article. In such cases, the EFFECTS following the imbibation of the impure and poisonous liquor, are the only truly painful tests of its presence.

TENDENCIES OF IMPURE AND PURE LIQUORS.

There is an unmistakable tendency in liquors distilled from impure grain, and in those adulterated by jobbers and mixers, to intoxicate; this effect is established by the experience of individuals and nations—equally with their influences in inducing lasting habits of intoxication.

That such is *not* the tendency of *pure* liquors and wines, is also an established truth, confirmed by individuals and nations.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

I might adduce France in support of my argument. In this fertile kingdom the most choice brandies are, from their cheapness, accessible to the poorer classes of society—no licenses are required for their sale—yet intoxication is scarcely or ever known; if such a case occurs, it forms a rare exception to the predominating rule of Temperance, for which the French people are distinguished.

England, like our own country, is the antipodes to France, in reference to intoxication. Impure, home-made, and adulterated liquors, are common in that country. The consequences are attendant on the fact—drunkenness in Britain amounts to a national disgrace. There are exceptions to this rule in the higher grades of English society. Intoxication among that portion of her people, is as rare almost as in France. The aristocracy of the island are enabled, by their pecuniary means, to obtain the purest liquors and wines that France produces, and the consequences are visible in the contrast between its members and those of their plebeian fellow-countrymen, who can only obtain alcoholic mixtures similar to our own: both equally fond of stimulants—the one are sober, the other intoxicated, under the specific influences of the adulterated draught.

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

The friends of Temperance are justified in denouncing baneful liquors. They are a moral and physical curse to our citizens. Their destroying consequences are not only local, but national, extending through every section of our country, and, like the upas tree, blasting and withering all within their influence.

But when these zealous advocates of the *salus populi* condemn the use of ALL cheering and nutritious beverages, merely because their *abuse* constitutes a great evil, they have no other rational support than an *untenable* argument, which would apply with equal force to every physical enjoyment of life. As a medicinal agent, pure wines and spirits are always required. In the advances of age, when the vital powers languish and become enfeebled, they are as necessary as well-apportioned food is for the young, in order to produce perfect development of the physical frame. Subject as man is to passions, emotions, and mental depressions, dependent on the differing states of nervous sensibility, it is necessary that he should be provided with some agent, in the latter case, which will excite and enliven, without intoxicating—which will impart warmth to his social feelings without obscuring his mental perceptions, or blunting his moral sensibilities. Such an agent is furnished in the rational use of pure, unadulterated imported wines, or other liquors.

Temperance and total abstinence differ from each other in their principle and effects. Total abstinence will necessarily insure temperance, but temperance may exist perfectly independent of total abstinence. Wine has been a beverage of all ages, from the time of the Patriarchs to the present day, with the solitary exception of some demi-civilized nations, as that of Turkey. By the Koran, wine and all stimulating drinks are forbidden. If total abstinence were a necessary element in moral, intellectual, and political advancement, Turkey would at this day stand on the pinnacle of national glory. Yet what is her condition when compared with that of those nations where total abstinence is not enforced? She is inferior in every achievement of intellect, in moral virtue, in domestic and political advancement, in schemes of benevolence and improvement, to the most abject wine-drinking people on earth.

So far as the friends of Temperance desire to banish the entire list of adulterated liquors from our markets, they shall ever have my most cordial support; but when they attempt, by legislation or otherwise, to prevent the administration of pure wines and spirits as a medical agent, or to deprive the temperate of a social enjoyment, and, in many cases, a constitutional necessity—the same feelings and views which have prompted me to agree with them in exposing and denouncing an abandoned and nefarious traffic in pernicious liquors, compel me to oppose them by adopting a new and secure method which I am about to put in practice, of supplying superior, pure, and valuable ones, to fulfill their specific, humane, social, and useful purposes.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

When, impelled by my own convictions, and the absolute necessities of the case, I introduced my AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS into the market, in order to banish, if possible, the spurious compounds sold under the name of Gin, by the unprincipled dealers and tricksters of the day, I was assailed by every epithet which ingenuity could devise, or malignity invent. My article was pronounced to be an imposition—a *home manufacture* under the guise of a foreign importation. Combination after combination among the mixers, jobbers, and adulterators of liquors were formed, to drive the SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS out of our liquor markets, and to destroy the then present and future business prospects of its proprietor.

Under this apparently overwhelming cloud of calumny, falsehood, and malice, firm in my convictions, and supported by the conscious rectitude of my intentions, I stood unmoved by the clamor of my enemies; my course was onward; I pursued it without deviating to the left or the right; my importations through the Custom-house soon silenced the charge of *home manufacture*; and the united testimony of our medical faculty through the length and breadth of the country, clergymen, and chemists, quickly established the reputation of the AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS as a pure importation of genuine alcohol, deprived, by an expensive chemical process, in Schiedam, of every hurtful or noxious element.

The rapid and extensive sale of the SCHNAPPS over every section of the States, unparalleled in the histories of any similar commercial enterprise, now excited the alarm and fears of the base adulterators in the liquor trade. Calumny had ceased to effect their object; the article was stamped with the seal of universal public approbation; to vilify could no longer answer any beneficial purpose to its enemies; but the suggestions of avarice immediately prompted a more lucrative operation—that of *imitating* the SCHNAPPS, the forging its labels and bottles, its envelopes and certificates—and thus reaping the benefits arising from the sale of an article which their united efforts were impotent to destroy.

Those imitations are still almost without number, but they must gradually disappear under the safeguards with which I have surrounded the AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, and the necessary public caution.

I am about to commence, at the request of my friends, the sale of ALL IMPORTED LIQUORS AND WINES, on the same plan as that which I have adopted in the sale of the AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. They will be forwarded to the order of physicians, apothecaries, druggists, and private citizens, in every part of the Union, in portable and convenient quantities, *direct from my own cellar*, and at the lowest market prices for which they can possibly be supplied.

 PLEASE READ THIS PAMPHLET

CAREFULLY, SEND IT TO ALL YOUR
FRIENDS IN THE VILLAGE, AND RE-
QUEST THEM TO DO THE SAME. YOU
WILL BE A "PUBLIC BENEFACTOR."